

LAST EDITION.

THE BARBER

Finds it a close shave
To keep his occupation;
And yet 'tis easy through the "Wants"
To razor situation.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. 48, NO. 274.

MONDAY EVENING-ST. LOUIS-MAY 10, 1897.

LAST EDITION.

A HOUSEKEEPER

Of tact and skill
Who can a good position fill
Can always get a place at will
By a few lines in the "Wants."

PRICE IN ST. LOUIS, ONE CENT.
OUTSIDE ST. LOUIS, TWO CENTS.

Everyone Who Needs Work Bad Can Get the Same Through a "Want" Ad.

BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY WINS.

UNITED STATES DEFEATED IN A PATENT SUIT.

BERLINER PATENT AFFIRMED.

Supreme Court Decision Virtually Gives the Bell Company a Monopoly 17 Years From 1895.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Bell Telephone Co. won the case against it by the United States to annul the last Berliner patent. This decision has the effect of continuing the control of the telephone by the Bell company for seventeen years from the date of the last patent, which was granted in 1891.

The Government asked to have the patent of 1885 set aside on the ground that the delay of seventeen years in the Patent Office was fraud and through the fault of the telephone company, and that the patent issued in 1880 covered the same ground on which the new patent was applied for in 1891.

The court in its opinion delivered by Justice Brewer held that there was no evidence of corruption or undue influence exercised over the Patent Office by the telephone company and that there was no evidence that the delay in granting the patent had been brought about by the company. It held that whatever delay there had been was through the fault of the Patent office and by the fault of the company.

Justice Harlan, dissenting in the opinion, Justices Gray and Brown, it was announced, took no part in the case, presumably because they were interested.

The court held that in order to set aside a patent the Government must establish grounds of relief as clear and satisfactory as it would to set aside a land patent. All other allegations of the Government besides that of delay were overruled.

This decision by the Supreme Court sustains the Bell interests, and has attracted wide attention because of the extensive interests involved in its settlement and the opinion of the court has been anxiously awaited.

The suit, it was claimed, involved the practical control of the art of telephoning, and the Bell company, it was charged, obtained the patent office and was brought to obtain the repeat and cancellation of letters of patent of the United States No. 493,569, dated Nov. 11, 1880, granted to the American Bell Telephone Company, as assignees of Emil Berliner, the alleged inventor.

The Bell company's contention were sought upon the ground that while the application for it was filed in 1877, it was not issued until 1880, and was charged to be unnecessary and imposed on the part of the Patent Office and Bell Telephone Co., which, as Berliner's assignee, controlled the application for the patent. The company had acquiesced in and promoted the delay in their own interest, thus defrauding the public of their right.

It was claimed that the Berliner patent practically controls telephoning, as it has to do with the transmission and reception of sound waves, and that it was secured until 1891 operated to prolong the control of this act for fifteen years beyond the time of the expiration of the Bell patent.

It was also asserted that the patent was granted to Berliner. Commissioner of Patents without authority, the law and the patent for the same invention for which a patent had been granted in 1880 and that the principal claim was invalid.

The suit originated in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts where it was decided in favor of the United States. Upon appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit the decision was reversed and the contention of the Berliner claimants upheld. From this opinion the United States appealed to the Supreme Court.

FOUND HIM OUT.

Jeannine Young Discovers the "Baron Von Turkheim" to Be a Colossal Fraud.

MAY SETTLE IT OUT OF COURT.

WATKINS-MCDONALD BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT POSTPONED.

LAWYERS STILL QUIBBLING.

Meanwhile Col. McDonald Takes the Fair Defendant Out for a Buggy Ride.

Prompt Response of the Police Resulted in the Capture of the Robbers After an Exciting Chase.

TWO MEN crept cautiously to the rear basement door of the residence of Dr. Adolph Alt, 339 West Pine boulevard, at 1 o'clock Monday morning.

The case was called three times during the morning session, but neither party to the suit was in court, or represented by counsel.

Judge Spencer continued the case. There is a strong probability that it may never come to trial, although Mr. Edmond A.

Herbert Harris

Two men crept cautiously to the rear basement door of the residence of Dr. Adolph Alt, 339 West Pine boulevard, at 1 o'clock Monday morning.

One was short and well-built. His face was smooth and ruddy, his bright red hair short and curly. His companion was tall and slim, with blonde hair and mustache; neither was over 25 years old.

The red-haired one selected from among a number of burglars' tools a jimmy, with which he skillfully opened the door.

Once in the basement, the two mounted the stairs. At their head they encountered another locked door. This was forced as carefully as the other.

They were then in the reception hall. They ascended the broad staircase, which ended at the door of the second floor front room, occupied by Dr. and Mrs. Alt. Pausings at the door, they heard the deep, regular breathing of the occupants, indicating that they were sound asleep. The door was easily opened with a skeleton key.

One of the men approached the bed, revolver in hand. The other went to the chandelier and struck a match. Having got into the room they took no further precaution against noise, and Dr. Alt was awakened. He opened his eyes as the gas was lighted.

"Keep quiet," commanded the man at the bed. His revolver almost touched Dr. Alt's brain.

Although the muzzle wavered, there was a determined look in the fellow's eye, and Dr. Alt made no movement. But the voice had aroused Mrs. Alt.

She was about to cry out, but receiving a command, remained mute.

"Cover your head with the pillow," said one of the burglars.

Dr. Alt did so.

Then the one with the revolver told Mrs. Alt to turn over upon her face, which she did.

The man with the revolver remained at the bedside; the other had already commenced a search for valuables.

The first thing his eye caught was the glimmer of a diamond stud in the bosom of a shirt thrown across the back of a chair. He removed it without a show of haste and thrust it into one of his trouser pockets.

Then he delved again through the pockets of a pair of trousers, also lying on the chair. The rest of the clothing on the chair was also searched.

The man took from them a pocketbook, three railroad passes and a hunting case silver watch. Then he examined the bureau. He searched every drawer leisurely and systematically.

On the bureau were two plain gold rings. He was about to take them when Mrs. Alt called to him. She had turned her head without attracting the attention of the man at the bed. She pleaded that the rings belonged to her because of his promise to marry her and of their long courtship.

The man at the bureau backed over to the bed and called to his accomplice. Then he put the rings back on the bureau.

Continuing his search he took four gold buttons from the top drawers and two more pocketbooks. Counting the money in the pocketbooks he found it amounted to \$150.

Twenty minutes had elapsed since the men entered the room. The one with the plunder, satisfied that nothing of value remained, started for the door. The one with the revolver backed after him, with a part-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

COL. ROBERT S. MACDONALD.

and moved to strike out portions of Miss Watkins' petition as irrelevant and immaterial. For example, he wanted the statement "that because of the mutual affection and trust existing between the defendant and the plaintiff, and as the result of the undue influence exercised by him over her because of his promise to marry her and of their long courtship,

he has induced her to consent to his cutting down to this: That thereafter the defendant seduced and debauched her."

Mr. Rowe claimed that everything beyond

the facts set out in the petition was irrelevant.

He was also asserted that the patent was granted to Berliner. Commissioner of Patents without authority, the law and the patent for the same invention for which a patent had been granted in 1880 and that the principal claim was invalid.

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WINN. BRAMWELL CARR, A CALIFORNIA CAPITALIST, ASPHYXIATED.

With Bramwell Carr, a California Capitalist, Asphyxiated.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—Wm. Bramwell Carr, mine and land owner and at one time political leader of California, was found dead in his bed at his residence, Broadway and Fillmore street, by his wife. His death was evidently due to asphyxia.

With June in pursuit, Smith stopped at a patrol box and notified Sergt. Johnson at the Seventh District Station of the burglary at Dr. Alt's.

By order of Capt. Boyd every officer in the district calls up the station every half hour.

It was just 1:30 o'clock and within five minutes every patrolman in the Central part of the district was hurrying down side streets toward Olive, for Smith telephoned that the men were just entering Olive street at its junction with Lindell boulevard, at the time of his message.

The fugitives had the advantage over June because he lost time when he wheeled his horse. They hastened their flight and there was three blocks distance between pursuer and pursued when the latter reached Cesarini avenue.

But at each cross street they were in imminent danger of capture. Already behind them, June, who continued firing, was being joined by policemen, notified by telephone of the burglary and guided to the chase by the sound of the shots. Policemen were converging upon them from every side. They were in a trap and thought themselves safe, because, looking back, they could see they were not being gained upon.

When they crossed Benton street they were completely surrounded by police and did not know it. As they neared Jefferson avenue they slightly slackened their pace, believing themselves comparatively safe, and almost winded by their long run.

At Jefferson avenue Policemen Hada, Hest and Schmalenbach were lying in wait.

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MRS. CRAVEN.

This is the plaintiff in the latest attempt to break the will of James G. Fair, the California millionaire, she claiming to be the lawful second wife of the millionaire and a devisee under what is known as "the pencil will."

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

DUDE BURGLARS IN DR. ALT'S HOME.

THE OCULIST AND HIS WIFE SCARED WITH REVOLVERS.

WERE ROBBED WHILE IN BED.

Prompt Response of the Police Resulted in the Capture of the Robbers After an Exciting Chase.

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CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

BURGLARS IN DR. ALT'S HOME.

AMERICANS CHASED.

Got Into Canadian Waters and Lost Their Nets and Fish.

ST. THOMAS, Ontario, May 10.—Capt. Dunne of the Government cruiser Petrel on Saturday, between Rond Eau and Port Dalhousie, ran aground to three United States vessels bound for Canadian waters.

The vessels succeeded in getting away.

The men walked east on West Pine boulevard. They were about 100 yards from the house when pistol shot rang out. Looking back they saw Dr. Alt on the veranda and ran.

Patricia Smith, who had been standing at Vanderventer avenue and West Pine boulevard, had started to walk east. He heard the shot and saw the men run. He started in pursuit and called to them to halt.

One of the men stopped, fired his revolver at the officer, and resumed his flight. Smith fired two shots in return, but without effect.

The fugitive turned north and ran.

Alt, Lindell and Hest met them at the patrol wagon of the Mount City Cab Co., responding to Mrs. Alt's call, on a gallop. Private Watchman George W. June was on the wagon. Seeing the fugitives and Officer Smith in pursuit, June wheeled his horse and fled at full speed.

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By order of Capt. Boyd every officer in the district calls up the station every half hour.

It was just 1:30 o'clock and within five minutes every patrolman in the Central part of the district was hurrying down side streets toward Olive, for Smith telephoned that the men were just entering Olive street at its junction with Lindell boulevard, at the time of his message.

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

HAGAN—Continuous.
STANDARD—Little Egypt Burlesque Company.
HOPKINS—Continuous.
HAVLIN'S—"East Lynne."

MATERIALS TO-MORROW.

HAGAN—Continuous.
STANDARD—Little Egypt Burlesque Company.
HOPKINS—Continuous.
HAVLIN'S—"East Lynne."

THE ADMIRABLE TURNERS.

The Turners are to be congratulated upon the fact that, in spite of the immense numbers that attended the festival, that event passed off without any disorder that made police interference necessary. It is remarkable that with so many thousands of young men, who had come here to enjoy a festive time and with every opportunity to indulge to excess, not a single case of drunkenness has been noted. The great gatherings at the Fair Grounds and elsewhere have all been characterized by order and good humor. The police have had nothing to do but to prevent overcrowding and maintain the rules that are necessary to guard against panic and keep the crowds moving. There was not a single arrest during the fest.

This is all the more noteworthy, because the Turners are mostly German-Americans, and the prevailing idea is that the German element, being a beer-drinking element, is apt to go to excess under conditions such as those prevailing at a great public festival. The Turners have proved that temperance is not necessarily total abstinence, and that thousands of moderate drinkers can keep from excess with every temptation to overdrink.

The universal orderliness also goes to show that the athletic course pursued by the Turners has the effect of making wholesome minds and steady characters, as well as strong bodies. It proves that, whatever goes to build up and maintain a sound body will also make a strong and wholesome mind. The Turner's course of discipline makes for the perfecting of character as well as of physique.

AN IMPORTANT ELECTION.

The letters of Gov. Stephens and ex-Gov. Stone and of Senator Vest, urging the Democrats of the First Missouri District to action, are expressions of the party feeling all over the State. The election of a successor to the late Mr. Giles is not local in interest or importance, although the result will in no way affect the action of Congress.

The result will be important indeed if it proves that the forces which worked together last year to carry the district are still united and aggressive, and that the forces which opposed them then are disintegrating under the influence of unfilled promises and dishonest policies.

These results are not only possible, but they are probable, if a vigorous and aggressive campaign is conducted. The Democratic platform is strong and so is the candidate, Mr. Lloyd is qualified, not only as a strong representative of his party's principles, but by a consistent party record, and an irreproachable personal and public record, to command the confidence and support of all his fellow partisans and of Republicans ready to leave their party on its record of false pledges and weak performance.

What the Democrats of the First District should do is to make their victory of such proportions that it will be filled with significance to politicians all over the country. Get out every vote against McKinley and the gold standard.

MUZZLING THE PRESS IN ILLINOIS.

State Senator Sparks of the Illinois General Assembly, in defending his vote for the Humphrey bills and against the adoption of a new liberal law, took occasion to assail the Post-Dispatch as a journal whose criticisms of public acts and public officials should be more perfectly controlled by law.

The Senator was not speaking for himself. He spoke for those of his colleagues who are under suspicion of corruption, a suspicion which has never attached to him. It is significant that not one of the men branded by their constituents in mass meeting assembled, as well as by the press, as being false to public trust, raised a voice, beyond the casting of their votes, for the bill to destroy the liberty of the press in Illinois. They preferred to allow more honest men, and men with more of public confidence and less of public distrust, to attempt to justify their crime and shield them from its righteous penalty.

If the Post-Dispatch has been instrumental in driving these wretches to cover, it is well compensated for such aspersions as Senator Sparks has attempted to cast upon it. It has the consciousness of duty done when it is made to realize that men of the Humphrey stamp regard it as their dangerous enemy.

A few men in the Senate voted for the

bills of infamy either under a misapprehension of their terms or under a mistaken sense of their duty to some of their constituents urging them to secure legislation which could only be secured through traffic with the Humphrey combine. A man of less intellectual pride than Senator Sparks would not have challenged public opinion by insisting, after he discovered his error, that public opinion is at fault. And Senator Sparks has done more for the Post-Dispatch than he has for himself in attacking it because he is the uncompromising foe of the Humphrey bills of infamy.

MR. DINGLEY'S CONFESSION.

Chairman Dingley's statement published in to-day's Post-Dispatch is the most important utterance of any public man since McKinley's election. If there were room for doubt, its authenticity would not be accepted without conclusive proof. Mr. James Creelman, who sent the statement to the New York Journal, is careful to say that it was dictated by Mr. Dingley to a stenographer and then carefully revised by Mr. Dingley himself.

It is a confession by Chairman Dingley that the Republican leaders have plotted to carry out the Wall Street currency programme under the guise of a tariff bill. The Dingley bill was so outrageous that the Post-Dispatch said when its schedules were published that the only logical explanation that could be offered for it was that it was deliberately planned by the Republicans to be a Bill of Abominations that would arouse such general and clamorous opposition as to divert public attention from the money issue and to substitute for it the tariff issue. There is reason to believe that this explanation was partly true. But it was not the whole truth. Beneath this scheme was the deeper and darker plot to settle the currency question as Wall Street and the international gold syndicate wants it settled, without subjecting the Republican party to the embarrassment of a discussion of the money question or exposing it to the opprobrium of placing a law on the statute books regarding greenbacks and Treasury notes in order to make place for the corporation credit currency of the national banks.

Chairman Dingley admits with amazing frankness or bravado that it was and is the intention of the framers of the Dingley bill to raise by taxation a vast surplus, which is to be used not in paying off the national debt, as heretofore, but in locking up greenbacks and Treasury notes as fast as they are presented at the Treasury for the purpose of drawing out gold.

This scheme is so atrocious that any official carrying it out ought to be impeached, and revolution would be justified if it could be defeated in no other way. It means an enormous contraction of the currency, and an exaggeration of the terrible evils arising from a deficient money supply from which the country has suffered for twenty years, and which have now reached a stage so acute that no man acquainted with the tempo of the people can regard the future without apprehension.

The Sultan is borrowing money in London. If he could borrow money in all the capitals of Europe he might feel safe in his policy of massacre. So long as he can levy sufficient taxes, Turkey will not be carved.

The adoration of the Turnerdumb, following so closely upon Onkel Heinrich's municipal honors, is quite enough to make any new Mayor feel that the world would stop a little while if he were suddenly to drop out.

Advertising, to be highly profitable,

must reach many readers. This it always does in the Post-Dispatch, because its circulation is larger than that of any other St. Louis newspaper.

The two former tall end clubs met at Louisville yesterday. Louisville has jumped from tall end to third place, while St. Louis drifts about in the neighborhood of Louisville's old position.

Six months after the election of the Advance Agent of Prosperity, the McKinley organ in St. Louis bewails editorially the "stagnation of business prevailing throughout the country."

Dr. Depew's relationship to the Sultan is so distant that it should not be held against him. The Doctor has enough of sorrow in being excluded from the McKinley circle.

Mr. McKinley may realize that whatever goes to build up and maintain a sound body will also make a strong and wholesome mind. The Turner's course of discipline makes for the perfecting of character as well as of physique.

MORE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD.

J. C. Wible of Breeze, Ill., a Middle-of-the-Road Populist, continuing his explanation of why the Republicans and the Middle-of-the-Roaders work together against fusion, contributes an interesting letter to this issue of the Post-Dispatch.

Mr. Wible takes considerable space in the effort to explain himself. Not much space, however, is needed to point out the weakness of his position. He points it out himself, in fact. Having admitted that Republicans are against fusion for the purpose of making votes, he explains the alliance of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists with them by saying:

We do not throw ourselves blindly into the arms of the Republicans or through choice, but from necessity, as it is the only method of protection now at our command.

Here Mr. Wible admits the alliance between Republicans and Middle-of-the-Roaders against fusion, and says that the Populists have not entered into it blindly but deliberately and for "protection." Protection from what, or whom? Certainly not from the money power, the corporations, the Trusts and syndicates, all of which are in the Republican camp. What the Middle-of-the-Roaders propose is to fly to the arms of these for "protection" from fusion with the Democratic party, which on a large number of vital questions agreed with the Populists.

It was a striking coincidence that on the day Mr. Wible wrote this letter Gov. Tanner of Illinois signed the bill which the Republicans in the Illinois Legislature had passed preventing fusion in that State. Mr. Wible and the other Illinois Populists in the middle-of-the-road have found "protection" in Tanner's arms.

The Great Newspaper Interest.

From the Washington Post.

Those persons who are suggesting the creation of new Cabinet places all make the mistake of forgetting the vast news interests of the country. Let us have a department of journalism presided over by some competent farmer.

eight. With the prevailing scarcity of employment, shorter hours ought to be easily obtained, and if employers would not insist upon shorter wages for shorter hours there would be little trouble in coming to an agreement.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch has shown St. Louis to be a great coffee market. There are grounds for believing that this growing metropolis is a great market for almost everything that is merchantable. No city has a more promising future than our own, but we do need better municipal government.

The afternoon Post-Dispatch is as cheap as a morning paper and its readers do not have to wait until the next day to get the day's news. This is one of the reasons why its circulation in St. Louis is so much larger than that of the most prosperous of its morning contemporaries.

Perhaps the diplomats in Washington, deprived of wine at the White House table, should be provided with a barrel of St. Louis cider. The best cider in the world is to be had in the Solid City, though it is not served in all places where it is sought.

The Turnerminded, Turnvereins and Turnerschafts have dissolved. Had not the weather been so exceedingly watery the financial showing would have been much better, but it is likely that there is no Turner who is sorry that he joined in the fest.

PROF. ARTHUR W. BARNARD.

This is the inventor of the so-called "airship" which made a voyage from the World's Fair to the Centennial, and which was used to make flights during the summer.

Barnard is about 35 years old, a native of Rhode Island, and is physical director of the Y. M. C. A. at Nashville.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



How to Stamp Out Bribery.

From the New York Journal.

Prof. Commons of the Syracuse University calls the Journal's attention to the fact that its suggestion concerning a cure for legislative corruption, by making it no crime to receive a bribe, while it remains a felony to give one, is in line with an Indiana law covering the purchase and sale of votes at elections.

The Indiana state provides that whoever hires or buys, directly or indirectly, the services of any person, or pays him to abstain from voting at an election, or primary or convention of any political party, shall become liable to the seller of the vote in the sum of \$200 and attorney's fees in collecting the same in a civil action and costs. Judgment thus obtained operates as a lien upon the defendant's real estate. The main provision repealed by this statute is section 2 of the act of 1885, which fixes a penalty of from \$10 to \$1,000 on "whoever sells, barter or offers to sell or bartars his vote." The penalty is on the buyer for corrupting public officials. Consequently, the law makes it perfectly legal for a man to sell his vote, but makes it a criminal offense to purchase one, and it fixes the price of a vote at \$200, which the voter can recover by an action in the name of the State of Indiana.

This law, Prof. Commons writes, was tested in the lower courts of the State in two trials, and judgment rendered in favor of plaintiffs. The cases were never appealed to the Supreme Court. Presumably there is no doubt of the law's constitutionality, else it would have come before the highest court on the appeal of the muled-out defendants. It is said that the act, combined with the secret ballot law, has banished bribery from Indiana elections.

This is a distinct improvement on the original suggestion of the Journal. It meets fully the objection raised by District Attorney Olcott that as there is honor among thieves, legislators who sell their votes would not be likely to expose their bribers merely on the assurance of legal immunity. Following the principle of the Indiana law, a legislator's vote might be made worth, say, from \$1,000 to \$5,000, the amount to be recovered by civil action. That would supply a motive for the betrayals of the lobby and the moneyed scoundrels who furnish the corruption fund.

While the moral sense of the community is sufficiently aroused against this crime, which gives us gangs of bidders instead of representative Legislatures, there will be no great difficulty in the way of finding a means to stop bribery.

The Way It Works.

From the Louisville Dispatch.

Corn is worth a dollar a bushel in Mexico, and as Mexico has not changed her money standard, the dollar which the farmer gets for his bushel of corn will still be a dollar, pay his debts and taxes, railroad fares and hotel bills, and buy a dollar's worth of anything he needs from the merchants.

Commons' bill, introduced in Chicago and since our money standard has been changed from the double standard to the gold standard, the 24 cents which the farmer gets for his bushel of corn will pay 24 cents on his debts, taxes, railroad fares and hotel bills, where formerly a bushel of corn would have paid 48 cents of his debts, taxes, etc. While the change in the money standard has cut the price of his corn in two, debts, taxes, railroad fares and interest rates were not correspondingly reduced.

A Humbug Disposed Of.

From the Washington Post.

Miss Mary Isabella Potter, who was ordained as an Episcopal deaconess in New Haven last Sunday, is the first woman to take orders in the diocese of Connecticut.

In her gentler moods the late Princess de Caraman Chima amuses herself by pouring milk over her hair. He is suing her for the value of suits of clothes spoiled by her.

Miss Alice Hughes of London, said to be one of the most skillful women photographers in the world, charges more than any other photographer in London, and yet is overruled with orders that she has scarcely time to fill them.

Three plays by Carmen Silva, the Queen of Roumania, were recently produced at Bucharest and are said to have had a great and genuine success. The royal family was present, and the Queen herself, none of whose works had previously been produced in Roumania, was enthusiastically cheered.

Dowager Lady Churchill has been in the Department of the stress of life, having gone to the aid of the royal family, as an aide of the Queen.

The Sultan wants half the Greek navy, but he will scarcely ask for any part of it himself. It is said that this gentlewoman knows more of the private life of the Queen than any other woman living, and is a most faithful keeper of State secrets. Her Majesty has just given to her for her life the use of the Royal Lodge, near Windsor, vacated by Col. George Grant Gordon, late equerry to Prince Christian.

WOMEN OF NOTE.

MISS MARY ISABELLA POTTER.

The Post-Dispatch does not hold itself responsible for any opinions or statements of facts in these letters. It is a free parliament.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I have been a daily reader of your paper for some time, and I think it is the only truly Democratic paper in the city of St. Louis, for I have read some in them all.

But I had a little dispute with a young man from St. Louis who said that you were a Radical Democrat. I defended myself and he admitted that he was a Radical Democrat. Of course I might have been too hasty, and possibly wrong, which I can not think unless I have your word.

To convince you that I am right I would like for you to print an article in your next issue, in which I believe you are a Radical Democrat—the only true Democrat—and there is not one who does not fear to show his true colors.

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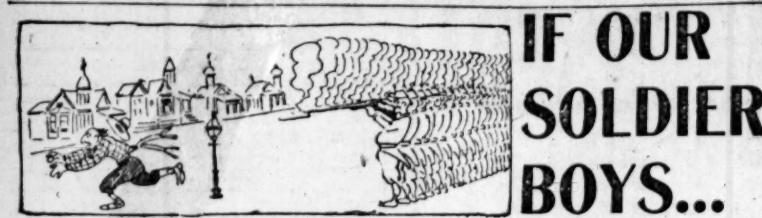
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EMPLOYMENT GROUPING.

IF OUR
SOLDIER
BOYS...

WERE OVER IN TURKEY

They would pick out the Turks one by one and just plunk 'em good.

When a man has "plunks" he is well fixed financially.

Now, then, coming to the point, if you want to be well fixed financially,

ADVERTISE REGULARLY IN

P.-D. WANTS.

Any drug store in St. Louis is authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the Post-Dispatch. The Post-Dispatch has three special Telephones exclusively for handling this business.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

20 words or less, 5c.

BAKER—A practical, experienced cake baker, married; wants a steady situation Ad. B 709, this office.

BAKER—Situation wanted by No. 1 bread and cake baker; country preferred. Ad. Baker, 1890 S. 12th st.

BAKER—A good cake baker would like to work as second prize cook. Add. B 710, this office.

BAKER—Wanted, a situation in some country town by a young man, 22, good work references. Ad. J. H. Eskin, Marshall, Mo.

BARBER—Wanted, a situation by a sober young German barber, with one year's experience; would like to finish his trade. Add. C 710, this office.

BOOKKEEPER—Bank bookkeeper, teller and office man, 12 years' experience, desires a position, city or country; best of references. Ad. W 711, this office.

COACHMAN—Situation wanted as coachman in private family; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages and harness; good refs. Apply & Co., Patent Attorneys, 1215 Hickory Street.

CARPENTER—Experienced shingler wants working off old roof and shingling for \$1.25 per 1,000; good work guaranteed or else. Ad. R 709, this office.

DRAYMAN—Man would like place good horses and driver; will work for \$3.50 a week. Ad. 3430 Rutgers st.

MAN—A young man, 22, will work for \$2. week with board and room. Add. M 709, this office.

MAN—Situation wanted by a young man in a private family to attend horses and garden; best references. Ad. N 709, this office.

MAN—Young man of 20 wants a position in a wholesale house; with chances of advancement; good refs. Add. K 709, this office.

MAN—Situation wanted in butcher market to take care of horses, harness and wagons; takes orders and makes up bills; wants to learn the trade; write within one week. C. Mahoney, 2626 Chestnut st.

SALESMAN—Wanted, position as traveling sales man; 3 years' experience in mercantile business; best refs. Ad. J. B. Scott, Box 116, Mariana, Ark.

SCALEMAKER—Wanted, situation by scalemaker; experienced in repairing, retiting and sealing; wants to learn the trade; write. Ad. N 709, this office.

STENOGRAPHER—Young man, of honest experience and good business qualifications, desires a position; city refs. Add. P 709, this office.

STENOGRAPHER—Young man, understanding bookkeeping and desirous of being useful, solicits position; 3 years' experience; reference. Ad. A 710, this office.

TRAINED NURSE—To care for invalid gentlemen; speaks German and English; city, country or travel; charges moderate. Ad. S 686, this office.

WATCHMAKER—Situation wanted by a practical and experienced watchmaker; can hold solder and do plain engraving; wages moderate. Add. B, lock box 379, Girard av.

YOUNG MAN—Wishes position of some kind; not afraid of work; references and bonds. Ad. J. 710, this office.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, a position with a butcher shop; experience preferred; moderate salary. Ad. S 709, this office.

\$10.00 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Mrs. Mrs. Tailor Co., 8th and Pine.

\$2.50 UP—Pants to order. Messrs. Tailoring Co., 218 N. 8th, cor. Olive, 2d floor.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

14 words or less, 10c.

BARBER—Wanted—for steady work. 420 Wash.

BOY—WANTED—To help on a peddler's wagon. 1820 S. 10th st.

BOY—WANTED—Colored boy for dining-room; come ready for work. 2000 Locust st.

BOY—WANTED—Boy to attend a cigar stand; references. Ad. M 710, this office.

BOY—WANTED—An experienced boy to feed small pusses. J. A. Prichard, 614 Pine st.

BOY—WANTED—Must have experience in stripping tobacco. Jacob Junke & Son, 1900 Park av.

COOK—WANTED—Man; night cook. 1902 Olive st.

COOK—WANTED—For a small hotel. Apply at 325 Olive st.

COACHMAN—WANTED—At once, a good coachman; must be willing to work inside and outside of house. Call before 5 to-day at 500 Olive st.; after 6 p. m. at 3670 Delmar av. R. T. Sanders.

CLERK—WANTED—Experienced night clerk in lodging-house. Ad. F 710, this office.

DETECTIVE—WANTED—A man to act as private detective. Ad. O 710, this office.

FARM HANDS—WANTED—Must be good milkers. Von Schrader Farm Dairy, near Clayton.

FREE—Treatment of all private, blood and renal diseases. General Dispensary, 140 Franklin av.

HOSTLER—WANTED—All 101 Clark av.

HOUSEMAN—WANTED—An experienced hotel houseman; both men and experienced men with references. Ad. 2000 Locust st.

MEN AND TEAMS—WANTED—4 teams and 8 men Tuesday morning at 1722 Leffingwell av.

Men—WANTED—Men and women to learn the barber trade; tools and jobs given; wages made good. Barber College, 822 N. 12th st.

5X-BLOOD TAN—Looks and feels like a \$5. show; choices of 10 tan soaps, \$2.95. Harris, \$4. show man, 220 Pine.

PAINTER—WANTED—At 1304 Olive st.

PRESSER—WANTED—Experienced presser on boys' and children's top coats. 1121 Carr st. Graus.

PRESSOY—WANTED—Experienced presser. 506 Olive st. Room 511.

PAINTERS—WANTED—Gear strips and nailers at Thunker Painting Co., 3100 N. 2d st.

PAPERHANGERS—WANTED—Ten paperhangars and paste boys. F. J. Wickenden, 9th Pine st.

SHOEMAKER—WANTED—Must bring his own tools. F. J. Wickenden, 9th Pine st.

SHOEMAKERS—WANTED—Three; one for ladies' work, one for men's work and one for repairs; call at once. Albrecht, 408 N. 6th st.

SHOEMAKER—WANTED—A first-class shoemaker. McNamee, 6 w. cor. 7th and Pine sts.

SALESMAN—WANTED—\$100 to \$125 per month; good training; position perm; pleasant and reliable. The Whitehouse Co., 1917 Chestnut.

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SA

THE MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.

Advice from Kansas state that wheat is heading in Southern Kansas and promises a better crop than last year. The market was quiet.

June 1. Reports from other sections are all favorable.

Telegrams from Indianapolis state that the Indiana State statistician, Connor, has received reports from all parts of the State as to the condition of the crop. The report reads: "The crop will not exceed 45 or 50 per cent over the average year." The growing crop has advanced greatly in the last month, but the acreage has been so diminished by plowing back much ground that was killed off, probably by frost, that the production will be far below the average. Oats and corn planting have been much delayed in all sections by weather."

This is not as bad as it appears, it appears, for the other reports stand to the effect that the crop would be less than one-third of an average.

Reports from the Northwest say that great damage has been done wheat on sandy soil in Eastern Washington, which has carried both soil and plant away.

Mall advised from Australia say that country is in a depression, and the wheat crop will be smaller than last year.

Governments are proclaiming days of prayer. In Western Australia even the timber grows, with the stocks cannot last much longer.

London cables say that the wheat crop is improving, but in the Black Sea district it is impeding.

Liverpool stocks of wheat decreased 165,000 bushels for the week.

The amount of wheat on storage decreased 80,000 bushels and corn decreased 720,000 bushels.

The world's shipments of wheat for the week were 1,000,000 bushels, 1,020,000 bushels for the previous week and 8,764,000 bushels for the year.

Russian shipments of wheat were 2,496,000 bushels, up from 2,484,000 bushels for the year.

American shipments were 4,040,000 bushels for a year ago.

French ships were 1,793,000 bushels, up compared with 1,750,000 bushels for the year.

The previous week, 1,882,000 bushels.

Russia's wheat shipments were larger than expected and were a surprise to the trade.

Russian shipments of corn were 40,000 bushels and 24,000 bushels.

Opening cables were as follows:

Liverpool—Spot wheat firm, 14d higher; futures steady.

London—Cargoes of wheat arrived from coast firms; for passage firms, aged and higher; corn of coast firms, aged and higher; corn of coast firms, aged and higher; English country markets firm.

France—Wheat unchanged, 5 cts lower; flour, 10 cts lower.

London—Corn, 6d higher; prices higher.

Liverpool—Stocks of corn decreased 2,000 tons for the week.

The visible supply of wheat decreased 2,550,000 bushels and the visible supply of corn decreased 1,850,000 bushels.

Visible Supply of GRAIN.

Wheat 1,850,000 54,000,000

Corn 15,061,000 16,067,000

Oats 1,053,000 1,053,000

Barley 1,583,000 2,294,000 1,112,000

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Elevators.

Monday. Saturday. Year Ago.

WHEAT.

No. 2 red 94 b. 94 b. 67 n

No. 4 winter 22 23

No. 2 rye 7,682 7,682

Regular Cash Market Prices.

Monday. Saturday. Year Ago.

WHEAT.

No. 2 red 94 b. 94 b. 67 n

No. 4 winter 22 23

No. 2 rye 7,682 7,682

CORN.

No. 2 white 20% 20% 20%

No. 3 white 27@21% 20% 22

OATS.

No. 3 18% 18% 18%

LEAF LARD.

Quotations at 4½c per lb for pure in ears.

SPUDS AND CASTOR BEANS.

GRASS SEEDS—Clover and beans.

PEAS—green, yellow, white, green and yellow.

CORN—Market quiet and there is little change.

BRAIN—Easter wheat nominally 45¢ and 46¢ per bushel.

RICE STAR—100% rice, 100% rice, 100% rice.

FLOUR—Receipts at St. Louis, 6,965 bushels; shipments, 4,228 bushels. Market steady, but little doing.

FANCY FLOUR—Receipts at St. Louis, 1,000 bushels.

PEANUTS—Market quiet and there is little change.

BACON—Sales—Boxed hams, 10¢ per lb.

S. S. MEATS—Boxed hams, Shoulder, etc.; extra clear, clear ribs, 5¢; clear ribs, 5¢.

D. S. MEATS—Boxed hams, Shoulder, etc.; extra clear, clear ribs, 5¢; clear sides, 5¢.

HORSES—Market steady, 10¢ per lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—On orders, \$0.20 per pound.

SAVORY CURED HAMS—On orders, 10¢ per lb.

BEEF—M. S. 6,508 lbs per lb; dried, 9¢ per lb.

LEAF LARD—Quotations at 4½c per lb for pure in ears.

FLAXSEED—Higher at 75 bds per lb for car lots on track.

LEAD AND SPLITTER.

LEAD—Dull, but firm at \$3.075/bd.

SPLITTER—Market strong at \$3.075/bd.

FUTURE PRICES.

Closed Highest Lowest Closed

Saturday To-day Monday

WHEAT.

No. 2 red 94 b. 94 b. 67 n

No. 4 winter 22 23

No. 2 rye 7,682 7,682

during the early part of the day, but the feeling was firm.

Local receipts were heavy, sales very quiet.

Liverpool stocks showed a decrease and the amount on page also showed a heavy decrease, but there was no speculation and holders were not anxious.

The receipts at St. Louis were 120,075 bushels as compared with 125,000 bushels and 60 cars local a year ago.

The market was quiet and steady, but there was no trading before call.

LAMBS—Spring lamb dull at 4½c/lb.

COFFEE.

DRESSED POULTRY—Receipts, 37,400 lbs shipped, 22,550 lbs. Season over and circuit dressed meat wanted.

Lamb—Market dull. Sales, \$1.25 per doz; frogs, 35¢/doz per doz; sand pigeons, 25¢.

VEAL—Market easy. Receipts light and dependent on quotations: Choice, 4½¢/lb; large, 4½¢/lb.

LAMB—Spring lamb dull at 4½c/lb.

MARKET STANDING.

HIDES, PELTS, FEATHERS, TALLOW, ETC.

HIDES—quiet, but unchanged.

GROCERIES—salted, Western 9¢

Dry diet, Southern 11½¢

Dry diet, native 11½¢

Gum stock, green and dry 2½¢

ON Selections 9¢

Hides, No. 2 7½¢

Hides, salted, No. 1 9½¢

Hides, No. 1 10½¢

Hides, No. 1, 11½¢

Hides, No. 1, 12½¢

Hides, No. 1, 13½¢

Hides, No. 1, 14½¢

Hides, No. 1, 15½¢

Hides, No. 1, 16½¢

Hides, No. 1, 17½¢

Hides, No. 1, 18½¢

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Hides, No. 1, 69½¢

Hides, No. 1, 70½¢

Hides, No. 1, 71½¢

Hides, No. 1, 72½¢

Hides, No. 1, 73½¢

Hides, No

THE TURNERS LOST MONEY.

RAIN MADE THE BIG FEST A BAD INVESTMENT.

GUARANTEE FUND NEEDED.

It is Estimated That the Expenditures Were About \$6,000 More Than the Receipts.

The great North American turnfest is ended, and while it began in something of a blaze of glory, its finale was clouded by deep disappointment and disgust at the pecuniary result.

The rain of Saturday and Sunday was responsible for it all. Saturday's clear-up in the afternoon dispelled the earlier gloom of that day, but there was no such silver lining in the clouds of yesterday. Just when the greatest crowds were expected it rained the hardest, and the greater and by far the more important of today's ceremonies had to be abandoned.

Fully 100,000 people were expected to visit Fairmount Park on Sunday. Not one-fifth that number came out. The grand mass drill of all the combined turners, which was expected to be the great feature of the festival, had to be abandoned. Such uncompleted works as could be finished were given up. The weather was bad, and the Turners were concerned, had nothing to do on the Fair Grounds or elsewhere. Such a clear day of a week is usually a day of action, but attracted little attention from outsiders, who preferred the shelter of outsiders, who preferred the shelter of the Turners' headquarters circle and its adjacent beer booths.

During the afternoon the grand stand held its usual part and waited for the rain to cease, in hope of witnessing the big mass drill, but that did not let up. At the hotel where the exhibition was given there was a show and the parade ground in front of the stand was a lake of water and mud.

The Turners themselves were determined to leave none of the working exercises unfinished. They kept up the work indoors until the rain was over. The grand stand was running on the relay race, and the relay race was divided into six relay sections. The race resulted as follows: North St. Louis, 33.80 seconds; South St. Louis, 34.00 seconds; and South St. Louis, 36.26 seconds.

After the race was run the Turners held their first protest meeting in the conference room of a decision. The protest was grounded on the statement that the rules prescribed a 100-yard course, with relay sections.

The Turners were inclined to ignore the protest and let the record stand,

but later on they realized that it had not been done, and so the relay race was left unfinished.

The financial results of the turnfest are not perfectly computed as yet, but that is a fact. It is a fact, however, that no doubt we may reach \$7,000 or \$8,000. Chas. Muensch, the Central Committee feels blue enough over the outcome, though he consolingly beat the thought that St. Louis beat Milwaukee.

"However," said he, "there is a shortage, and we don't know exactly what we have lost."

"Then you have a right to go into your pocket book." "Yes, sir."

Kober smiled a grim smile and started off, when the Captain called him back and said, "You will find me at the station to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock. Bring a policeman and borrow a policeman to aid him. This served his purpose no better, and the wife was obviously angry.

Kober returned to the station and told his troubles to Capt. Young.

"You pay the rent and the furniture, and then you pay the Captain."

"Yes, sir."

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